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Pastoral Letter

Of the Concord Presbytery to the Churches under their care.

Dear Brethren: The responsibility connected with that relation which we sustain to you, not only justifies, but demands the utmost fidelity in watching over your Spiritual welfare. To become indifferent to danger which threatens your happiness, or to suffer a false delicacy to restrain us from kind and seasonable warnings against practices which we believe to be wrong, would be alike inconsistent with the vows which we have assumed on your behalf, and the concern we feel for your highest interests.

Permit us, then, to rely on your confidence and affection, while we unitedly and solemnly speak the language of admonition, in reference to certain irregularities which have prevailed to a lamentable extent, among some professors of religion.

The first evil to which we invite your attention, is that of Dancing.

This, by many, is called an *innocent amusement*. We feel bound to regard it as a *criminal indulgence*, and, as such, to warn you against its ensnaring influence. In estimating the guilt or innocence of any practice, it is a safe rule to regard its direct and uniform moral tendency. Whatever tends to give fresh attractions to mere personal display, to cherish a worldly spirit, to prevent or stifle serious impressions, and to draw of the thoughts and affections from God and Eternity, cannot be innocent to those who have professed the religion of Christ, and wish to comply with its injunctions.

Let the mind become engrossed with this fascinating amusement, and what are the effects produced? Much valuable time is not only wasted, but spent in forming habits, and contracting associations, which operate strongly against its proper improvement, when the scene of amusement is forsaken. Much expense is uselessly incurred. This might be a small consideration, if the claims of justice and the calls of benevolence were not often left unanswered, to meet the demands of extravagance. But what is worse, evil affections are excited. The objects uniformly met with, in such places, are those naturally calculated to create vanity, to foster envy, and lead to animosity. Those who excel in ornament, or attention, are under a strong temptation to pride and vain glory. Those who are excelled, are equally tempted to envy, resentment, and calumny. In proportion as persons become vain of the accomplishments which secure admiration in such scenes, they are tempted to neglect the improvement of their minds, and the cultivation of their hearts.—Necessary attainments and important engagements become insipid and painful to those who crave this kind of excitement. When attraction of manners, or superficial embellishment, becomes a cover for want of intelligence or want of principle, no wonder that the ranks of dissipation should become crowded. The danger is, that the contagion will be imbibed, before it is perceived. It is a law of our nature, when pleased with society to partake of its spirit, and conform to its tone of feeling. The joy of social intercourse lays open the heart to the impressions communicated. The mind becomes unarmed to the approach of evil, when pleased with the objects with which it is connected. The dread of danger subsides, as familiarity with the dark features of vice increases. Thus, by the power of sympathy, which all feel who mingle to please and be pleased, this captivating amusement tends directly to assimilate the minds of those who crowd after its pleasures into one mould of sentiment and feeling, and this, unfortunately, with a stamp directly in opposition to the holy design and unchangeable requirements of the Word of God.

But consequences still more serious result from this practice.—It disqualifies the mind for the exercises of devotion. The Bible, as a lamp to the feet, will be laid aside. The closet, as it awakens painful reflections, will be forsaken. Meditation on God will be forgotten. Intercourse with the pious will be dreaded. The Holy Spirit will be resisted. Reason will be enlisted to defend what the heart is unwilling to forsake. When means of grace are thus resisted, the only source of help and hope is forsaken. Nothing is more easily acquired than a worldly spirit, and nothing serves more directly to prevent intercourse with God, and of course to destroy the very life of true religion. It requires all the watchfulness and energy of the Christian, under the most favorable circumstances, to curb its power. What, then, must be the peril of rushing into the very scenes where it abounds, and of engaging in the very employments which leads to its dominion? No Christian can safely appear where it would be presumption to pray for the presence of God to shield him from temptation. Can that be right which he cannot ask God to bless to his edification or comfort? Who was ever known to prepare his mind for the ball-room, by humble supplication and reading of the Scriptures? Who was ever known to retire from such a place and to bless God for the exercises, and pray that they might redound to his salvation? The reflecting mind becomes shocked by a supposition so wicked.

Upon all the rational enjoyments and lawful pursuits of life, we may ask the blessing of our Maker. But to rush into an element, from which vital Godliness is uniformly excluded, is only to tamper with temptation and provoke His displeasure.

To suppose that this practice is consistent with the vows and peace of Christians, is to mistake entirely the nature and design of true religion. It is not a system to screen our persons from punishment and leave our hearts wedded to iniquity. Neither is it a mere code to correct our understandings, without regulating our wills. But its great object is to purify the affections of those who embrace it, and in this way to make their conduct holy and their condition safe. It gives spiritual life to the soul. It imparts to the mind the love of God, and this overcomes the love of the world.—Nothing short of that holiness with which carnal enjoyment is incompatible, will meet the desires or secure the tranquility of the true Christian. Vain amusements will be renounced, as not only unfriendly to the peace, but unsuitable to the taste.

We are commanded *to crucify the flesh with its affections and lusts; To keep the body under, and bring it in subjection; To redeem the time because the days are evil; To abstain from all appearance of evil; To watch and pray, that we enter not into temptation; And to abstain from fleshly lusts which war against the soul.* And to enforce these divine injunctions, we are assured, by the same authority;—*That whosoever will be a friend to the world is the enemy of God; If any man love the world the love of the Father is not in him; Ye cannot serve two masters; If any man have not the Spirit of Christ he is none of his.* The fact ought not to be concealed, that such improper compliance with worldly customs, instead of rendering religion more lovely, will only stain her purity and impair her strength. Worldly men may love to be kept in countenance by profession of religion, but they will despise the motives which lead them to dishonor their profession.

Instead of being drawn nearer to Christianity by such conformity to their course, they will be driven farther from it. They will conclude that there is no truth in religion, or if true, so low and powerless and changing a reality as deserves but little attention. In either case, the salvation of men will be hindered and the glory of the gospel tarnished.

Those who thus degrade religion, from the rightful authority, expose themselves to imminent danger. Their sincerity will be doubted, their consistency denied, their peace wounded, and their influence lost. The friendship of the ungodly can never be bought by imitating their follies. To pretend that this practice is sanctioned by any thing contained in the Word of God, is to manifest the most glaring ignorance of its meaning, or the most reckless contempt of its authority. In every instance in which *dancing* is presented to our view in the Bible, it is in connection with true or idol worship, or as a vain amusement associated with impiety and destruction. The declaration of Solomon, that there is, a *time to dance*, cannot be regarded as a *command*. Neither can it be a *permission*, for the discharge of what is necessary or morally right. In either case a neglect to dance would be a departure from Christian duty, which no serious mind can believe.

The meaning evidently is, that depraved as men are, and in a world of temptation, there is a time when they *will* dance, as there are times also in which they will *hate*, and *make war*, and *kill*, without justifying at all the feelings which lead to such things.

The following extracts from decisions of the Synod of North Carolina, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, will convince you, Dear Brethren, that we are not assuming new or untenable ground on this subject, but acting in accordance with the highest Judicatories of our Church:

The Synod of North-Carolina, at Poplar Tent Church, October 1820, decided as follows: "Resolved, That in the opinion of this Synod, attendance on Balls, and other associations of a similar nature, ought to be considered and treated, as unsuitable amusements for Christians; and, as a further direction on this subject, it is hereby enjoined on Presbyterians, Church Sessions, and individuals, to govern themselves by the sentiments contained in a Pastoral Letter published by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1818; and also, by a resolution passed by the late Synod of the Carolinas, in 1789."

From the Pastoral Letter of the General Assembly above referred to, the following is an extract:

"With respect to *dancing*, we think it necessary to observe, that however plausible it may appear to some, it is perhaps not less dangerous on account of that plausibility. It is not from those things that the world acknowledges to be most wrong, that the greatest danger is to be apprehended to religion, especially as it relates to the young. When the practice is carried to its highest extreme, all will admit the consequences to be fatal; and why not, then, apprehend danger even from its incipient stage? It is certainly in all its stages a fascinating and infatuating practice. Let it once be introduced and it is difficult to give it limits. It steals away our precious time, dissipates religious impressions, and hardens the heart. To guard you, beloved brethren, against its wiles and its fascinations, we earnestly recommend that you will consult the sobriety which the sacred pages require. We also trust that you will attend, with the meekness and docility becoming the christian character, to the admonitions on this subject of those whom you have chosen to watch for your souls."

The Resolution of the Synod of the Carolinas, above referred to, is as follows:—Overture—Whether those who practice dancing, revelling, horce-racing, and card-playing, are to be admitted to sealing ordinances?

The Synod, taking into consideration these and other things of a similar tendency,

"Resolved that they are wrong, and that the practicers of them, ought not to be admitted to sealing ordinances, until they be dealt with, by their spiritual rulers, in such manner as to them may appear most for the glory of God, their own good, and the good of the Church."

We call your attention, in the second place, to the neglect of Family Worship.

We have reason to believe that many families, within our bounds, who have professed to obey the commands and follow the example of Christ, and who have vowed, in the most solemn manner, to train up their children in the *nurture and admonition of the Lord*, live in the habitual neglect of family prayer. There is an awful departure from the pious example of our forefathers on this subject. In many instances the children of praying parents have no marks of religion in their houses. Why, dear brethren, should a duty, in itself the most solemn and clothed with example of the wisest and best of men in every age, be wilfully neglected? Why should the privilege of having our wants supplied, our corruptions checked, our spirituals satisfied, and our happiness secured be spurned from our [illegible] ings? Prayer to God, is not as some suppose, a distinct and solitary exercise, which may be neglected without interfering with other spiritual duties. It is the sacred bond which unites all the graces of the christian life. It is the very exercise which brings the soul to rely upon God as the fountain of life. Without it, neither faith, love, joy, humility, repentance, or hope can flourish.—Without it, neither the temptations of the world, nor the snares of satan can be properly resisted. While continuing to neglect it, we may wear the form of religion, but cannot cherish the spirit of devotion; we may be in connexion with the Church, but cannot live in connexion with God.

In addition to these considerations there are many special reasons in favour of our family prayer. God separates the human race into families, and one great design manifestly is for the preservation of religion.

He should, then, certainly be worshipped in those domestic circles which he has formed to bind men to himself and to each other. It is a first and becoming acknowledgement of his authority who is the author of all their blessings and the foundation of all their hopes. Nothing can constitute more directly to the order, submission, obedience affection and confidence essential to the peace and prosperity of families, than the daily worship of God at the domestic altar. It lends with indescribable force to give reverence for proper authority, obedience to necessary commands, tenderness for the failings, and love to the persons of the different members of the household, and to land them together in the discharge of their relative duties. Family worship, properly conducted, with God's blessing, leads not only to the knowledge, but practice of religion. The great Baxton regarded it as one of the most powerful means in the conversion of men. The contempt shown to the worship of God in our habitations, is no doubt one source of the abounding iniquity in our country. Let religion die in families and no efforts or means can keep it alive in Churches. At home is the place to begin both in restraining vice and in cultivating piety. Those who are willing to forfeit the unspeakable advantages of this practice, should remember that a fearful penalty attends the neglect of it. That Holy God who *blesseth the habitation of the just*, has declared that his *curse is in the house of the wicked*. Jeremiah makes no distinction between families without worship, and the heathen who knows not the Lord. *Pour out thy fury upon the heathen that know thee not, and upon the families that call not upon thy name.*

A great and good man has remarked, that a family without prayer, is like a house without a roof; exposed to every storm. The exposure here lamented is not to *the rains that descend, or the winds which beat upon that house;* but of the souls of the family to the wrath of the Almighty. Masters of families, who would so far neglect the suitable means as to leave their children and servants without bread to eat, and without raiment to wear, might well shudder at their cruelty. Can it be kindness to their souls not to seek for them *the bread of Life*, and the *garments of Salvation*? Can it be right to toil for their bodies and leave their immortal minds going down to the chambers of death?

The common plea urged by Heads of Families, that they have no time for this duty, is a mere delusion. What have they time to do, if not to worship their Maker and prepare for Heaven? What business on earth can be more important than the salvation of our souls? Christ says, *Seek ye first the Kingdom of God.* Out of twenty-four hours no family but can find time enough, morning and evening, to read God's Word and pray for his blessing.

Others plead their inability. This is only a cover for unwillingness to perform the duty. Those who cannot pray may soon learn. Let the heart be properly affected and *out of its abundance the mouth will speak. Prayer is an offering up of our desires unto God.* If blessed with common sense, we can make known a sense of our wants to him *who helpeth our infirmities and maketh intercession for us, with groanings which cannot be uttered.*

The third evil against which we wish to warn you, is the violation of the Holy Sabbath.

The Sabbath is not only a Divine Institution, but one which strikingly manifests the wisdom and goodness of God in providing for our happiness. To remove all doubt that the law of the Sabbath calls for obedience from all men, it was written by the finger of God among the *Ten Commandments*, the moral obligation of which will never be abolished. *Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy.* It was intended to afford to men in all ages the opportunity of commemorating the perfections of God, engaging in his worship, and securing his friendship.

Amidst the cares and pleasures of the world, the great end of life would be overlooked, if some fixed portion of time were not set apart for the worship of Jehovah. The proper observance of the Sabbath evidently calls for a suspension of the common business of life, and the consecration of our time to the public and private exercises of religion. It cannot be overlooked, Dear Brethren, that this day is much profaned by many who have *named the name of Christ.* Professors of religion too often spend their time at home, and even at the church, in talking about the seasons, and crops, and markets, the news of neighborhoods, the political questions of the day, and the fashions and follies of their fellow-men. In too many instances they are seen commencing or prosecuting journies, visiting for pleasure, reading books of amusement, writing letters of business, and even driving their waggons to or from market. Such conduct not only covers up the line of distinction between the church and the world, but prevents true worship, disqualifies for important duties, hinders the growth of piety, and defeats the great object of the Sabbath. When common business or amusements are suffered to make small encroachments on this sacred season it will be difficult, if not impossible, to stop or limit its profanation. Every violation of the Sabbath prepares the mind for others more gross, and multiplies temptations to continue the abuse. Few, perhaps, among the most abandoned Sabbath-breakers, will but confess that they entered the path of ruin by slow and hesitating steps.

Those who love their families, their country, and the Church, should watch and toil to preserve the purity of the Lord's day. It stands in immediate connexion with every thing we love as sacred or hope for as desirable. Without it God would be forsaken, his word slighted, his worship lost, the sound of salvation hushed, and the souls of men borne down together in wretchedness and ruin. We cannot conceive of any desolation over which evil spirits on earth and evil spirits below would raise a more piercing note of exultation, than the universal desecration of the Christian Sabbath. And we mourn to reflect how widely spread is that influence which members of the Church exert towards a catastrophe so much to be dreaded. When they trample upon this holy day, who will observe it a-right? When they openly violate its obligations, who will stand up to defend its claims?

If any thing valuable was to be gained by such a prostitution of this day to secular purposes, the pretext for it would be more plausible. But in this, as in every thing else, we believe strict and uncompromising obedience to the laws of God to be the most substantial prosperity.

The venerable Judge Hale, of England, after fifty years experience in public life made this declaration: Whenever I have undertaken any secular business on the Lord's day, that business never prospered or succeded well with me." He father said "that always the more closely I applied myself to the duties of the Lord's day, the more happy and successful were my employments the week following." We intreat you, Dear Brethren, *Remember the Sabbath day to keep Holy.*

P. J. SPARROW, Moderator.

Samuel Williamson, Stated Clerk.

From the Philadelphian.

NOT NOW CONVENIENT.

"It is not now convenient for me to attend to the subject of religion," says the sinner. Well, what if it is not convenient? Is that a good reason why it should be neglected, and the soul exposed to danger? Is nothing to be done on the subject of religion that involves inconvenience? What then does the Bible mean, in requiring self denial as a condition of discipleship to Christ? "Deny thyself, take up thy cross, and follow me," is the command of him who died to save men: that is, see to it that you overcome the inconveniences that lie between you and the religion of Christ. It is a settled point that you never can become a Christian conveniently; you must become a Christian, if ever, by overcoming the greatest inconveniences that you can contend with. "The kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force." Away, then, with the convenient delusion, that has ruined the souls of thousands, and summon resolution and decision of character, and press into the kingdom of God. But, perhaps, you say, it is not convenient for me to attend to religion now, though being convinced of its importance and truth, I mean sometime to secure its benefits—its hopes—its consolations. My dear friend, you are reasoning in a manner that forebodes your ruin! If it is not convenient to attend to religion now, what evidence have you that it will be at any future time? It is as convenient for you to be a Christian now as ever it will be. We assure you that this is true, from the fact that religion demands self-denial, and is always inconvenient to the carnal unsanctified mind: and not only so, but we assure you that it is less inconvenient to become a Christian now than at any future time. The difficulties that now keep you away from Christ are constantly increasing, and the future convenient time to which you look forward, instead of being a reality, is a delusion, leading you into difficulties so great that you will not be able to break away from them. Wait a little longer, and all your hopes will be blasted for ever, as you look back to a world of mercy from that "lone land of deep despair," where the Spirit of God never enters, and the sound of redeeming mercy is never heard.

"Now is the accepted time"—"now is the day of salvation."

And so says the Christian—It is not convenient for me, amid the business which I have on hand, to do the duties and meet the demands of active, revived Christianity. Need I reason a moment with you to show that you, should be at once of a devoted and animated spirit, however inconvenient, while sinners around you are despising the grace of God and are ready to perish? What has there ever been accomplished in this world of sin and self indulgence, for the advancement of religion and the honor of God, without meeting and overcoming difficulties and inconveniences? But suppose, disciple of Christ, that your Master, when the world's redemption was under consultation in heaven, had brought forward your plea,—"*It is not convenient* for me to leave the worship of angels and the glories that now surround me, and go into that distant and insignificant world of rebellion, and there veil my Godhead in human clay, and be mocked, and despised, and put to death, after all my efforts to do the world a benefit,"—what would now be your condition, if your plea of inconvenience had been preferred in heaven? The Savior came, though inconvenient, that you and I might be saved from sin and hell, and brought to imitate his example, from the possession of his Spirit, especially of self denial. "If any man have not the Spirit of Christ he is none of his."

From the North Carolina Biblical Recorder.

WAKE FOREST INSTITUTE.

Brother Meredith: Taking it for granted that you would be pleased to learn some of the particulars of our operations here, I have taken it upon myself to give you a brief detail of our internal movements, and, I might say, eternal movements; for never was a set of fellows kept so constantly on the go. I will begin at the dawn of day, when the loud peals of the bell arouse us from our sweet repose. We are allowed about fifteen minutes to dress ourselves and wash, when the bell summons us to prayers. At this second sound of the bell, the whole plantation seems alive with moving bodies; a stream of students is seen pouring in from every direction—some, while on the way, adjusting the deficiencies in their dress, which they had not time fully to arrange while in their rooms—some with vests wrong side out—some with eyes half open—and all in haste to reach the chapel in time to answer to their names. Prayers being over, just as the sun raises his head from behind the distant forest, the Virgil class, to which I belong, commences recitation. Other classes are reciting at the same time. At half past seven, the bell rings for breakfast; a few minutes after which, study hours commence. Every one is now kept at the top of his speed; some in reciting, and others preparing for recitation, until 12 o'clock, when the bell announces the dinner hour: and almost immediately after this we start on the same mental race. This is kept up through all the classes until three o'clock, when the bell rings long and loud for the toils of the field. While the bell is ringing, the students assemble in the grove before the dwelling house—some with axes, some with grubbing hoes, some with weeding hoes, and some empty-handed, all in thick crowd. You must now imagine that you see Mr. Wait in one place, Mr. Armstrong in another, and Mr. Dockery in another. Mr. Dockery, the student, frequently takes the lead of one company. Now the roll is called, when, as their names are called off, the students take their appropriate stations around their respective leaders, axes with axes, hoes with hoes, and then we start, each one following his chief. Those with axes make for the woods, where they fell the sturdy oaks, and divide them into rails: the grubbers take the field, and sweat with heavy blows over the roots and shrubs that have been encroaching upon the clear land.—Those with weeding hoes find much variety in their employment; sometimes they cut down cotsetalls, sometimes they rake up leaves, and now you may see them in the barn yard piling up manure. We students engage in every thing here, that an honest farmer is not ashamed to do. If we should draw back from any thing here that is called work, we should feel that we had disgraced ourselves.—Those who are empty-handed make up the fences, and harden their shoulders under heavy rails. The fact is, we are always busy—always ready for recitation, always ready for work. We are cheerful and happy—merry in a joke and hard to beat in a hearty laugh. We are sometimes tired when we quit work, but never so bad off that we cannot outstrip a common fellow when the supper bell rings. I am attached to the mauling corps, and know but little about the other companies. Mr. Wait leads out our company—when we reach the woods our coats are laid off, and we set to with a good will and hards blows. Our chief sets the example:—

"Nec non Æneas opera inter talia primus
Hortatur socios, paribusque accingitur armis."

Blistered hands we consider here as scars of honor, and we show them with as much pride as Marius exhibited his scars to the wondering multitude.—That you may form some idea of our execution, I will state, that two of our corps yesterday mauled one hundred and twenty-seven rails in two hours and a half, and that the fence corps led on by Mr. Armstrong, in two evenings, made a fence and staked it near a half a mile in length, and most of the rails were carried on the shoulders at least three hundred yards. You now see that we are not afraid of hard work. A little bell calls from the field—we enter the chapel for prayers, and immediately after take supper. We now have about half an hour for amusement, when the bell again calls to study. There is no place like Wake Forest at night. The stillness of the grave yard possesses the whole out door establishment. It is now night—the pale face moon is shining beautifully, and all without is absolute solitude,—save when a solitary student is heard winding his way with a pitcher in his hand to the well—soon again all is silence. O what a place for meditation!—how calm, how still—nothing but the gentle breeze stealing among the dead leaves as they hang upon the trees. But hark! there sound the deep notes of the bell,—'tis nine o'clock. Now listen—how soft and melodious are the tones of those flutes—how beautifully do they harmonize with those of the violin,—the sharp hissing sounds are from the Dulcimo. Moon light and music!—but enough. There's no place like Wake Forest! Good night. G. W.

Consolation to a Sportsman.—A gentleman, who was a bad "shot," went out sporting one day with an Irish servant. He fired several times, but without bringing down a single bird. The Irishman, however, consoled him after this manner:

(*Shot the first*)—"Och botheration, yer honor, did you see the little jintleman drop his leg as he went off? Sure and sure he'll niver stand on his tin toes agin. (*Shot*)—There agin! by de powers! off they go, like a tief with Darby O'Carroll's pig; there they go! But did'nt yer honor hear the shots rattle among them like peas against a winder?—Sure and they'll pray never to see yer honor's face on this side the country. (*Shot*)—Och, murder! They've caught it; bless if you did'nt hit the wing o' the old 'un, and you've frightened the rest into highstricks; divil a bit o' sleep they'll get this night. (*Shot*)—Ah! bare the pleasure, he's scared it!—That feller'll carry away more shot than would set up an ironmonger at Ballymena. (*Shot*)—Murtheration! you've done it. Now, honey, the bird, he's taken to fly away sate. Never mind, sir, he'll make no resistance passing with a hundred in his sate head!"

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, May 16, 1835.

"The writers of the Editorials" for the Van Buren paper at Raleigh—the Standard—are informed that whatever it matters to the Editor of that paper, whether the senior Editor of this paper be at home or abroad, such gross misrepresentations as have appeared in the Standard, particularly as the one in question, shall not go unexposed in the Western Carolinian. Duty to the public requires otherwise.—The junior Editor of this paper has too "intimate a knowledge of the highmindedness and honorable bearing" of his senior to believe, for an instant, that he, had he been at his post, would have permitted such pervertion of facts as the charge on Mr. Calhoun to go unnoticed and uncorrected. Whatever may be the opinion of the Editor of the Standard, as regards the course of the Western Carolinian, in this and similar cases, we know that a number of our Subscribers have complained at our neglect of duty in not more frequently exposing the conduct of that paper. Perhaps the Editor himself, has felt himself neglected in this respect. If so, we can inform him that the senior Editor will, in a few days more, be at his post, and, as all know, he possesses not only the ability, but the energy necessary to defend the People's rights, in a manner worthy of the great cause, whether the attack come from Office-holders or Office-seekers.

A SPECIMEN.—*From the Standard.*

All the readers of the Western Carolinian, doubtless, have heard that Philo White has gone to Raleigh, and has taken charge of the Van Buren paper there, called the "Standard;" and that he is now busily at work, in trying to run down the principles which he heretofore so zealously supported, when he conducted the Western Carolinian. In order that our readers may see the style and spirit in which he labors in his new vocation, we here present them with an extract from the Standard, of the 8th instant. We are sure no comment from us is necessary, every reader will make the comment—his own mind. No decent man of any party can read it without disgust:

"*Misrepresentation.*—The *Nullifying*-Whigs have become as reckless of truth and decency, as they have ever been devoid of principle and fair dealing. Their great leader having been foiled, defeated, and overthrown, in his bold designs to sever the Union and bring about a revolution, has now set his *instruments* to work, to compass his ambitious ends in another way: It is the purpose of all his *twinkling* satellites, to hush up their former clamor about *secession, reserved rights*, &c., &c., with which the plains and very forests of a neighboring State at one time became *musical*,—the sound of "nullification," reverberating through all her mountains and valleys, and every voice uniting in the chorus of the song of secession. Their vaunted valor having *oozed out* at their fingers' ends, they have now, craven-like, abandoned all of *principle* they ever contended for, by *truckling* to the very man who, of all others in the nation, after our patriotic and inflexible President, was the most obnoxious to their nullification schemes,—with this only concession on his part, that he is to be *used* by them to dishonor and disgrace the President, and divide and prostrate the Democratic party."

THE NEXT ELECTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Without question, the next Elections in this State will give rise to the warmest political contest that ever has been witnessed in North Carolina. The Van Buren men are every where at work, organizing and planning the operations of the approaching campaign. In every County, East or West, where they can make head-way, they will do so: they will bring out their strongest men as candidates, and leave no stone unturned to gain the ascendency in the next Legislature, as they had in the last. It is very important that they should not have the majority in the next Legislature.—We have seen how they set the Constitution at naught last Session, and outraged the People; and, if after this, they obtain the control of the Legislature again, it is hard to say to what lengths they may go. Let the Whigs, then, every where, be on their guard—let them, in every County, bring out their strongest and ablest men, and with noble resolution stand up for Liberty and the Constitution.

The Van Buren party is every where organized, while the Whigs are yet, in a great measure, without organization; but, if they expect success, they must be up, and doing—they must arouse themselves from the lethargy that hangs over them, and take the field with the spirit of better days. Let them do this—let them use but half the exertions that the Van Buren party does, and old King Caucus and all his satellites, aiders, and abetters in North Carolina will be overwhelmed and routed.

Delegates to the Convention.—In the Eastern part of the State, we notice that the several Counties are bringing out, for the Convention, their ablest and most experienced men, without any regard to political parties, or to any local divisions that may exist among them:—We hope that the Western Counties, generally, for the sake of their interest, if not their character, will act on the same considerations. The following persons are candidates in their respective Counties, without opposition, so far as we can hear: For Halifax, Judge Daniel and Gov. Branch; for Orange, Judges Ruffin and Nash; for Davidson, John D. Hogan and John L. Hargrave; for Randolph, Gen. Alexander Gray and Benjamin Elliot; for Stokes, Emanuel Shoker and Matthew R. Moore; In WAKE, it would seem that there are some four or five persons in nomination. We suppose the *two* will be elected who can make the people of that most liberal and enlightened county believe that they will get the Legislature to meet every six months, or, at any rate, defeat biennial sessions.

Dreadful Tornado.—We learn that a very destructive Tornado passed over a part of this County, on Saturday, the 9th instant, near the section known as the Jersey Settlement. It prostrated every thing before it, not a house, tree, or fence was left standing where it passed. The destruction of property was very great; but the most melancholly circumstance was the death of a respectable young lady, whose name, we believe, was Jones. She was standing in one corner of the house when it tumbled down and crushed her to death; when she was found, after the storm subsided, her head was severed from her body! We have not learned the extent of the Tornado, but it embraced in width about a quarter of a mile.

There are, however, now erected, and nearly completed, nine neat wooden buildings, consisting of a Steward's Hall, 60 feet by 40, to which is appended a convenient and spacious kitchen, two officers' houses, 36 feet by 18 each, two stories high, and six dormitories or students' houses, containing each two apartments, 14 feet by 18, with a passage between, designed for lodging and study rooms. The eight last houses are erected along the lines of an extensive Campus. The Board, at their last meeting, desirous to extend additional accommodation to students, and to furnish suitable rooms for instruction, passed a resolution to build, during the present year, six other dormitories, corresponding in appearance and dimensions with those already built, to be arranged on the *opposite* line of the Campus, and also a *large brick building* for academic purposes, to be placed at an eligible point within it.

A Library, and Chemical and Philosophical apparatus will be connected with the institution.

The course of study is expected to be a thorough and extensive one, including Logic, Rhetoric, Moral, Natural, and Mental Philosophy, Chemistry, the several branches of Mathematics, Anatomy, Physiology, Evidences of Christianity, &c., &c.

From a combination of imperative circumstances, the Board felt constrained to limit the number of students in the outset to 30, although nearly 100 others made application for admission, whose claims were *necessarily* postponed. The exercises of the School opened on the first Monday in March last, and students are still coming in. From the character of the preparations now going on, we hope to be able to increase our number during the year to 40 or 50, and subsequently to twice or thrice that number. In fact, every accommodation will be extended to our friends and patrons, which the growing facilities of the institution will safely justify.

The Farming department is now in successful operation, and the young men seem to engage most cheerfully in its varied duties. Agriculture, and Horticulture, on an extensive scale will mostly employ their laboring hours. No mechanical employments have yet been adopted, but are in anticipation. The whole government of the institution is designed to be *paternal* in its character.—To control, by securing the affections and confidence, and by addressing the moral sensibilities of the pupils, will ever be preferred to the stern exaction of a heartless obedience from a servile discipline.

We have only further to remark, that after a faithful discharge of the duties assigned them during the past year, our Agents jointly report about $30,000 received in cash and on subscription; and it is most fervently hoped, that the spirit of liberality, already so signally manifested by the friends of the enterprise, will not decline, until a sufficient endowment is obtained, and the institution is established on a permanent basis.

The appointment of Kendall as Post Master-General, has been met with a general groan of indignation from the independant Press. It has shocked the more respectable portion of the President's, and even Mr. Van Buren's friends. It is grateful only to the bitter and infuriated partisan, or to them whose own all, their hope of office, being staked upon the success of Mr. Van Buren, are blind to the honor and dignity of the country. That the man who offered to support the administration of Messrs. Adams and Clay for an office of $1500, as Mr. Kendall's own letters vouch that he did, and his bid being declined, then turned his arms against those who had refused to employ him, and endeavoured to establish the fact that their power had been acquired by corruption—that such a mercenary ingrate should be taken into the *Cabinet*, constituted one of the President's constitutional advisers, and become, in effect, Prime Minister—for such Kendall will be—is a reflection that must needs be grating and humiliating to the pride of the patriot, of every party denomination.

But the event has been willed by him whose pleasure is paramount. It cannot be helped, and it is now equitable that Mr. Kendall should be judged by his acts. He is in a new position, and has it in his power to merge the recollections of the past in gratitude for the present and future. We sincerely wish he may do justice by himself, in which case, we know he will do justice by the country.

Richmond Whig.

Mr. Van Buren is in Washington superintending the preparations for the Baltimore Convention. The New York Evening Star, with severity remarks:

"Where is the Vice President all this while?" [illegible] for curious politicians. 'In Washington,' [illegible] engaged? 'In making prepa- [illegible] the opera- [illegible] all this [illegible] corresponding with every section of the Union, issuing orders, giving instructions, sending delegates, intimating his wishes here, giving his advice there, one friend writing the resolutions, another the address, Chairman and [illegible] appointed, discussed and appointed [illegible] proposed and decided upon, and all [illegible] Convention arrayed and put in [illegible] those who 'fix it up for his own [illegible] like the engineer of the automaton [illegible] directs its movements for the admiration. And are the American people to be gulled by the proceedings of such [illegible]? Are they willing to countenance [illegible] a nomination thus got up and cooked [illegible] for the grand, '*Matter de Ruses*' himself [illegible] of this country allies so [illegible] to recognize and follow this [illegible]? Well may we ask the question—for [illegible] is so glaring, so brazen faced, so unprincipled [illegible] that the imposture may well astound the most skeptical—

A Convention—for what? To choose by the [illegible] electors on that occasion, from among the great [illegible] of the nation, the most suitable candidate for chief magistrate? No, no—nothing like it. It is the packed party of Office-holders and Office-hunters [illegible] together to nominate Mr. Van Buren, and then call it the *Democratic* nomination for President!! If such a thing could [illegible] Van Buren regent, in effect, what [illegible] consequently, for his advancement, [illegible] and he deserves most who [illegible]

[illegible] ROBERT JOHNSON, ESQUIRE, OF THE WASH. [illegible] HOUSE ARREST.

[illegible] Sergeant-at-Arms to the President's House, April 10, 1835.

Sir: I [illegible] write this letter [illegible] Post [illegible] [illegible]

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campaign, which the Gineral says'll be as tight a one as ever we had yet, especially if Judge White holds on; the Gineral gets out of all patience a most whenever we speak about Judge White. He says, if Judge White holds on he'll be the means of breaking up the republican party, and stop Mr. Van Buren's election as sure as fate, and then we shall all go over the dam together. I kind of stood up for Judge White a little, and told the Gineral I did'nt see why one democrat had'nt as good a right to be a candidate as another democrat, and every body allowed Judge White to be a good democrat. At that the Gineral got almost mad with me: and, says he, Sargent Joel, it seems to me you never will learn politics in the world. Dont you know, says he, and haven't I told you a dozen times, that Mr. Van Buren is to be the regular democratic candidate, to be nominated by the Baltimore Convention?—And if any body opposes his nomination, wont it be an attack on the virtue of the people? And wont any body be worse than a traitor to his country not to vote for Mr. Van Buren?

Well, says I, Gineral, supposen Mr. Van Buren should be nominated by the Baltimore Convention, and should be the regular democratic candidate, and then supposen three quarters of the democrats in the country should vote for Judge White, and he should be elected, how would matters turn then? Why, said the Gineral, the work would all have to be done over again. His election would'nt be constitutional. Judge White, nor nobody else would ever have any right to the Presidency if he was'nt regularly nominated at the Baltimore Convention. But, says I, Gineral, does the Constitution say so? It's no matter whether the Constitution says or not, says the Gineral; the democratic party says so, and that's enough.

But let me come back to the story where I got out, about the flurry we had last night. We had sich a warm talk we kept at it till midnight, and then we went up chamber to bed. I sleep in the next room to the Gineral's, and have, ever since Lawrence sot out to shoot him, for the Gineral says there's no knowing what may happen, and he wants to keep his best friends round. Well, I was so sleepy I dropt to sleep in two minutes, and slept as sound as a log. And the first I knew I was waked up by the Gineral raving round his room like a lion.

I hopped out of bed all standin, and run up to the corner of the room next to his, and listened.—The Gineral was marching across the room and thrashing his cane on the floor, and calling out to some body, what do you want? What are you fumbling about this door for? speak quick, you villain, or I'll be out there and split you down. At that, I heard somebody answer and say, he "wanted to find the way out." Well, well, said the Gineral, we'll see first how you found the way in.—And he then called for me with all his might.

My hair stood right on eend, I can tell you, but 'twouldn't do to flinch, so I run out by a door 'tother way and called up some of the men folks, and we got a light and armed ourselves with fire-pokers and shovels, and boot-jacks, and any thing we could get hold on, and out we went into the passage way, and there stood a feller by the door of the President's chamber, looking as meechin as a thief in a mill. They made me go ahead, for they all felt a little skittish, and I didn't know but I should get blowed through with a pistol before I got half way to him; but, as I thought it would be glory enough if I should die defending the Gineral, I would'nt flinch, so I marched right up to him and clinched him. He stood as still as an old hoss that had been lost in a swamp a fortnight when his master comes to catch him.

We took and sarched him, to see if he had any pistols or daggers about him, but he hadn't, and he wouldn't tell us what he was arter, only he was trying to find his way out. So we held a council of war upon him, and the Gineral finally concluded it was best to lock him up in the stable till morning, and then have a warrant for him, and see what he had to say for himself. We went and locked him up in a room in the stable, and I took the key with me up into my room, so as to keep *all* things safe, and we laid down, and got another little nap before mornings. But as soon as it was cleverly light the Gineral called me, and we mustered out and went to see how our bird looked in his cage.

Well, we went along and unlocked the door carefully and looked in, and as true as you are alive, he was gone, and there want hide nor hair to be found on him. Whether he got out of a high window that no mortal man alive could climb up to, or whether he crept through the key-hole, or how, we cant guess to save our lives. The Gineral feels a great deal uneasy about it, and so do I. Blair says it's Poindexter's works, we may depend upon it; but the Gineral shakes his head, and says there's no way to prove it. Soon as we find out any thing about it I will let you know. Your loving cousin,

SARGENT JOEL DOWNING.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.—Few persons, probably, even in this City, are aware of the extent to which the manufacture of the Anti-Dyspeptic Pills (see Advertisement) is carried on. In order to supply the gradually increasing demand for them, it has been found necessary, for some months past, to employ constantly about 20 hands, in the different stages of the business, who have been able to furnish, daily, 40,000 Pills!

This simple fact is, of itself, sufficient to establish the character of the Anti-Dyspeptic Pills; for the demand for the article would certainly flag, if it failed to meet the expectation of the Public. Independent, however, of this statement, the imposing mass of testimony, as to the safety, mildness and efficacy of the Pills, must, we think, relieve the doubting mind of the scrupulous, as to the value of their supporting, and greatly increase the calls for them.—*Raleigh Register.*

Shocking Accident.—We learn that, as the Northern Stage was passing over Culpepper's Bridge, between Fredericksburg and Louisburg, on Saturday last, [illegible] for this City, the foot of one of the horses [illegible] broke through, which so alarmed the [illegible] to run, and upset the coach. [illegible] were seriously injured, [illegible] it is said, cannot [illegible] Driver also, we are informed, [illegible] a dying condition. Four of the horses [illegible] killed on the spot. These are all the particulars we have been able to glean.—*Ib.*

Cape Fear Bank.—The Stockholders of the Bank met on Monday, and adjourned yesterday. A very advantageous settlement of the affairs was laid before them, by which a dividend of 5 per cent will be paid to [illegible] leaving a considerable surplus to [illegible] benefit of the joint corporators, as the [illegible] also the new stock will now come into the [illegible] It is contemplated to open Books for an [illegible] of the Capital Stock.—*Wilmington Press of April 28.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

The late news from Europe is of a very important nature. It appears that prospects in France, so far as concerns the American Claim, are favorable; and no doubt is now entertained but that the money due our citizens will be voted. This will be a sad disappointment to the war-hawks at the north, and to none more than to General Jackson.—He has done all in his power to involve the country in a war with France; and the people may thank the SENATE of the United States that war has been averted from the country:—yes, that "factious Senate," which a certain Van Buren man at the North recently declared ought to be "broke up,"—that is, abolished.

It seems that the *Tory Ministry*, in England, have been defeated by the WHIGS, and effectually driven from power. The following extract will show the vote which led to this result:

RESIGNATION OF THE ENGLISH CABINET.

Sir R. Peel was, on Tuesday, again left in a minority on the Resolution for embodying in the Tithe Bill the appropriation principle recognized in the late motion on the Irish Church, the numbers being in favor of the resolution 285, against it 258—majority against, Ministers, 27. The Right Hon. Gentleman had declared, in the course of a most able speech in opposition to the motion, that he could not consent to retain office if it were carried, and consequently, on Wednesday afternoon he placed the resignation of the Ministry in the hands of the King.

The Duke of Wellington, on the meeting of the House of Lords in the evening, announced that his Grace, with the rest of his Colleagues, had tendered their resignations, and only held their offices until the appointment of their successors. In the House of Commons, Sir R. Peel took his seat at 10 minutes before 5 o'clock. Amidst the continued anxiety of the House not a word could be heard until the Right Hon. Minister rose. He expressed his deep reluctance to take the step which he had felt himself compelled to adopt, in laying the resignation of the Cabinet at the feet of his Majesty, in consequence of the cordial support he had received from the King, and the confidence reposed in his political views by a great party in the House.

The accounts from Portugal bring the following intelligence. Thank God, we have no Princes, or Queens yet among us, whose deaths are to wrap the country in mourning;—but how long this will be the case, no one can say.——Prospects ahead look a good deal like Monarchy was approaching.

Prince Augustus, consort of the Queen of Portugal, died suddenly on the 28th March.

This unfortunate event came like a clap of thunder on the Portuguese nation, who already felt a sincere attachment to the Young Prince, who had devoted his heart and his life to the new country which had adopted him for two months past. A part of the people refuse to give credence to so sudden a death, and many persons seem to give faith to suspicions of poison.

The Queen is sincerely pitied, who, at 16 years of age, finds herself the widow of a man whom she had selected as her husband, in spite of the difficulties thrown in the way of her union by foreign courts.

THE GRAND CAUCUS.

The Grand Caucus meets on next Wednesday, the 20th instant, to save the People the trouble of electing a President of the United States, by taking the job off their hands. It is well understood that Martin Van Buren is to be the man, and that the whole purpose of going to Baltimore is to throw a little dust into the eyes of the people, particularly those who are so blind they will not see. One of our Senators, the Hon. Bedford Brown, has been appointed as a Delegate to the Caucus, and doubtless will go on to pledge the State of North Carolina to Martin Van Buren. Only think of it!—A Senator of Congress, from North Carolina, leaving his home, and travelling several hundred miles for the sole and single purpose of robbing his constituents of the greatest political right secured to them by the Constitution—the *elective franchise!* For does it not amount to this? What is the object of the Baltimore Caucus, if it be not to make Martin Van Buren next President! If Van Buren should reach the Presidency (which God forbid,) in consequence of the Baltimore nomination, then will he not owe his election to the Caucus instead of the People! True, it is, that the People will be called on to go forward to the polls, and ratify the act of the Caucus, but what is this but a farce? Free-men of North Carolina! the time is rapidly approaching when you must decide whether YOU are henceforth to elect the President, or whether he shall be chosen for you by an irresponsible Caucus of Office-holders and Office-seekers! If you are ready to surrender the freedom of elections into the hands of the Caucus, then vote for Van Buren; but, at the same time, cease to call yourselves free-men.

☞ *Northern Confederacy.*—The New York Evening Star says, that a negotiation is now going on between Van Buren and certain of the wealthiest manufacturers in New England, to induce them to unite their interests with those of New York in favor of Martin Van Buren, as a *northern man!* The inducements held out to the nabobs of the great manufacturing establishments is, that Van Buren will revive the Protective system, and fix it permanently on the country. It will be recollected that Mr. Wright, of the Senate, who is Mr. Van Buren's file-leader, introduced the Tariff Bill of 1828, commonly called the "Bill of Abominations," and also, that Mr. Van Buren voted for it. Mr. Van Buren also voted for the Tariff Bill of 1824. And yet, one of our Senators, the Hon. Bedford Brown, is going to the grand Caucus at Baltimore to make this man President!

Illinois.—From the Illinois papers, we learn that the most desperate efforts are being made by the Van Buren party to bring that State over to VAN for the Presidency. Every Postmaster in the State, who will not submit to wear a collar, inscribed thus: "*Martin Van Buren, the heir apparent,*" is forthwith "*reformed*" out, and a faithful, *i. e.* party subservient. But it seems that this has no other effect than to arouse the people to a sense of the danger in which their free institutions are placed, by this high-handed and arbitrary exercise of power, by those who should be the *servants*, instead of the *masters* of the people.

Cold Weather.—We have seldom known it so cold, at this season of the year, as it has been for the last five or six days. Indeed, fire and closed doors have been very necessary to comfort, during a part of the time. We are told that, on Tuesday morning last, there was considerable *frost* a few miles from town; enough to do slight injury to the corn just coming up, and other tender growth.

Fire in Wilmington.—From the People's Press, of the 6th instant, we learn that a very destructive fire occurred in that Town, on the night of the 2nd instant. It destroyed a valuable and extensive machinery, and a large quantity of lumber and naval stores, amounting to between seventy-five and one hundred thousand dollars. The principal sufferer was Mr. Aaron Lazarus, an enterprising merchant of Wilmington. The fire was the result of accident. No insurance on any of the property.

☞ We point the attention of our readers to the Prospectuses of two valuable publications, by Gen. Duff Green of Washington city, which will be found in another column of to-days paper. To gentlemen of the Bar, the Jurist is an invaluable work.—It has been pronounced, by the most eminent Lawyers, to be decidedly the best publication of the kind in the United States. Gen. Green deserves the support of every lover of manly independence and political honesty, for the noble sacrifices he has made in defence of the Constitution and the Laws of his country—for the bold and fearless manner in which he has battled the approaches of depotism in the very teeth of the tyrant. The South, especially, should not permit the frowns of power to silence the truth searching pen of General Green. Such a continued train of persecutions has, probably, never been kept up against any individual, as that which has, for the last four years, been waged against this patriotic Editor and his establishment, by the party now in power. Not an opportunity has escaped, from the President himself, down to his lowest menial, for injuring his establishment, which they have not eagerly embraced. The Telegraph was the first, and for a long time the only paper North of the Potomac which raised its voice in favor of the South, in her memorable struggle against the oppressions of the Federal Government.—It was indeed an able champion; but its independence has not received a just reward, and we are pained to learn that the patronage is hardly sufficient to sustain the paper. People of the South! will you suffer this? You cannot be ungrateful.

We will cheerfully receive and forward the names of persons wishing to become Subscribers to either the Jurist, the Library, or the Telegraph.

Sports of the Turf.—According to appointment, the match race, two mile heats, between Black Dutchess and Uwharie, took place over the Salisbury Course on Thursday, the 7th instant. Uwharie took the purse with the greatest ease—distancing his competitor the first heat under a tight rein. He is the property of Dr. W. [illegible], Lexington, N. C., and was entered by Maj. James R. Huie of this town; Black Dutchess was entered by Mr. R. E. Love, also of this town.

On Friday, three horses were started, a single dash of a mile: Mr. Richard Kerr's sorrel colt; Col. Rich. W. Long's Grey, and Dr. Holt's Medley.—The Grey took the purse, in consequence of Medley's flying the track when some distance ahead on the last quarter.

We learn from the Washington city papers, that the Branch of the United States Bank in that place has commenced the operation of winding up its concerns, preparatory to the expiration of its charter.

THE COTTON MARKET.

At Camden, S. C., there has been no change since our last. The Journal, of the 9th instant, quotes at 16 to 16½.—Market dull.

At Fayetteville, the prices are very good. The Observer, of the 5th instant, says: "A number of large crops have been brought to market within the past week or two, and have brought high prices; generally from 16¼ to 16¾, but occasionally as high as 17 cents. Fine times for the planters, if they will exercise a little prudence, and not give too much for lands and negroes."

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

A CARE.

Genl. Polk offers his acknowledgements to "*Many Voters of both Parties,*" who have kindly nominated him, through the columns of the Carolinian, as a candidate to represent Salisbury in the ensuing session of the Legislature, in the hope, as they say, of *harmonizing the Town*, and preventing a contest; but, believing, as he does, that neither his name, *or any other*, with the fiery elements of which the Borough is composed, and which is rapidly consuming all *social intercourse*, can produce the desired result, he must respectfully ask that his claims may not be presented to the consideration of the voters. Having taken no part in introducing his name into the newspapers, he has deemed it due to himself, and his fellow-townsmen, that his reply should appear through the same channel.

Salisbury, May 16, 1835.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CANDIDATE FOR CONVENTION.

A large and respectable number of the Citizens in the Forks of the Yadkin, of both parties, desirous to prevent a contest, and to give satisfaction to each section of the County, met at Mocksville, on Saturday the 2nd instant, to nominate a Candidate for the Convention.—On motion of Thomas Ferebee, John Clement, Esq., was unanimously agreed upon as suitable for that important station; to which he assented. And in behalf of said meeting, and in conformity to the principle heretofore acted upon, was recommended to the support of the People of the County. The above was done in conformity to public notice. L. R. ROSE, Ch'n.

From the Miners' & Farmers' Journal, of May 14.

MECKLENBURG CELEBRATION.

The Committee of Arrangement met on the 11th inst. After being called to order by the Chair, the following rules and regulations were adopted:

On motion of James H. Blake, Esq., the following is the Order of Procession to be observed on the day of Celebration. The procession will be formed in front of Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in the following order, viz:

The Military,
Citizens,
Invited Guests,
Revolutionary Patriots,
Orator of the day, and the Reader of the Declaration of Independence.

The whole procession will then march to the church yard gate, on Trade-street, and then halt and open to the right and left, and the rear march through to the front.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to retain seats at the stand, for the Revolutionary Patriots and invited guests. Drs. E. A. Wallace, Dr. S. B. Watson, Wm. W. Elms, and Leroy Springs form said Committee.

On motion, it was agreed that the Dinner take place at the hour of 2 o'clock, and that a Committee be appointed to wait on Gen. Polk, and request him to conduct the Military so as to meet at that hour. Jas. H. Blake, and J. D. Boyd form said Committee.

On motion, William Davidson, Esq., was appointed President of the day.

On motion, six Vice-Presidents were appointed, when the following gentleman were selected, viz: Col. Wm. J. Alexander, 1st Vice-President, Gen. Thos. G. Polk, of Rowan, 2d do., Wm. Lee Davidson, 3d do., John Phifer, sen., of Cabarrus, 4th do., Maj. Benj. Morrow, 5th do., Col. Evan Alexander, 6th do.

On motion, the following gentleman were appointed a Committee to receive the volunteer toasts drank on the occasion, viz: Sam'l. McKee, Sam'l. C. Caldwell, James Johnston, and Wm. A. F. Davidson, Esqs. J. H. WILSON, Chairman.

F. M. Ross, Secretary.

A valuable Crop.—It is stated that the Sugar made on General Wade Hampton's plantations, the last year, amounted to 1700 hogsheads, which was sold at the plantations at 7 cents per lb.—producing about $120,000.

The Hartford Times, in alluding to the expected promotion of Amos Kendall to the office of Postmaster General, says Amos's life and conduct may be pointed out as an example to every public officer. We agree perfectly with the Times. Such an example may be pointed out with profit to every public officer; for it is every public officer's duty to shun such a course as that unprincipled ingrate has pursued ever since we first heard of him. The Times says, too, that Kendall's "private life is as exemplary as his public course is honorable."—Just about, we should think. His public and private life are just about upon a par, so far as we know any thing of either. In private life he has been a black-hearted and malignant viper—in public a hungry and unprincipled demagogue, who has fattened upon the offals of the kitchen, and the crumbs filched or flung from the tables of the upper servants of his master's establishment.—Amos Kendall an example! He is so, truly. He ought to be pointed ought to all politicians, upon the same principle that mothers scare their children by telling them of the devil.

Singular Deposition.—A female, of the name of Mary Thompson, residing at little Smeaton, near Pontefract, at the advanced age of *ninety-six* years, has, within a few months back, cut four new teeth. The last tooth perforated the gum about six weeks ago.

The Washington Library.

Under this title, the undersigned publishes, in monthly numbers of from two to three hundred pages, a reprint of the most choice and interesting Novels, Tales, Travels, Biography, or whatever valuable or interesting may offer in the literary world. The LIBRARY is a periodical pamphlet, and as such, subject to pamphlet postage only, which enables distant subscribers to receive it through the [illegible] *after paying the postage*, at about one-half the price of novels published in the ordinary way. Arrangements are made with an agent in London, through whom copies of such books as are suited for this work, are sent immediately after they issue from the British press; and these, and the whole range of Novels, Tales, Travels, Biography, and Poetry, open a field so wide as to furnish ample materials.

The advantage which this plan has over any other mode of publication is, that it gives an entire book at as cheap a rate as the common newspaper editions. To defray the expense, however, will require a large subscription.

☞ The LIBRARY is published monthly, at the rate of Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance. A liberal discount will be given to Booksellers, or Agents.

DUFF GREEN.

Washington City, 1835.

P. S. The two numbers issued contain Manzoni's celebrated Italian novel, the "PROMESSI SPOSI," translated for the work—and the "CAPTIVES IN INDIA," a new work by Mrs. Holland. Both are full of interesting and instructive incident.

The Jurist.

This work is published at Washington city, Edited by Judge CRANCH, assisted by R. DAWES, Esq., in parts of 256 pages each.

Part I, contains the opinions of the Supreme Court United States from August term, 1791, to February term, 1809.

Part II, contains Lord Raymon's Reports.

Part III, contains 256 pages of cases decided in King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, in England, commencing with Easter term, 1833.

Part IV, contains the opinions of the Supreme Court United States, for January term, 1834, in 323 pages.

As many members of the bar have already purchased some of the works which are to be re-printed in the JURIST, the publisher proposes to class them in four series, so that subscribers may take one or all.

This series, No. I, will contain a report of the decisions of the Supreme Court, which, by an Act of the late Congress, are hereafter to be recorded; the current of this and subsequent terms, will be prepared for the press by Richard S. Coxe, Esq., and instead of being detained six months, will appear immediately after the adjournment of the Court, (and instead of costing, as heretofore, from five to ten dollars per session, when taken as part of the JURIST, will not cost more than from eighty cents to one dollar and fifty cents.) Condensed reports of the previous terms, and the reports of cases decided in the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, [illegible] Edited by Judge [illegible]. The Term Reports are published in periodical parts in England, and sent to us by an agent in London; these will always have precedence, but it is intended to give the entire reports running down to the earliest dates. THE JURIST is published in monthly numbers of two hundred and fifty-six pages, thirteen of which are given for *Ten Dollars*, THE JURIST has already received a subscription which warrants its continuance.

The *second series* contains a report of Chancery Cases, giving a preference to the latest, and running down to the earliest dates.

The *third series* will contain a report of the State Trials and Crown Cases.

The *fourth series* consists of the Laws of the United States; edited by Aaron O. Dayton, Esq.

Each *series* will consist of thirteen numbers of 256 pages per annum, at the rate of *Ten Dollars*. Subscribers may take all or either of them.

It will thus be seen that this work will give to subscribers, at a rate much below that at which such works have been heretofore sold, Law Books indispensable to the profession; and that members of the bar who reside in the interior, will have the advantage of receiving them by mail, so as to put them in possession of the latest decisions of this country, and in England, immediately after they are delivered. The publisher gives an assurance that the work will hereafter be regularly issued, and takes the liberty to refer those who reside in the large cities to his agents, through whom the numbers can be received, free of postage.

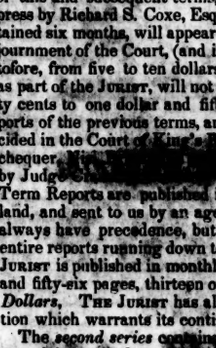
Washington City, 1835. DUFF GREEN.

Temperance.

A meeting of the Rowan Temperance Society will be held in the Methodist Church, on Tuesday evening the 19th instant, commencing at early candle-light. The object of the meeting will be to make arrangements for the Annual Meeting.

The friends of the cause, and citizens, generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

May 14, 1835. JOHN J. BLACKWOOD, Sec.



New TAILOR SHOP IN ROWAN COUNTY.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has recently OPENED A SHOP at the house of John Rufty, Sr., on the Stage Road leading from Salisbury to Concord, 12 miles from Salisbury, and 7 from Mount Pleasant, where he will be glad to serve all who may favor him with their custom. He is in the regular receipt of the latest Fashions from Philadelphia, and he assures his friends that his work will be done in a style not to be surpassed by any done in this section of country. His charges shall be moderate. All Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed, if addressed to

JACOB SLOOP.

Rowan County, May 16, 1835. 5p*

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on the 2nd ultimo, by L. Bringle, Esq., Mr. OTHO HARTMAN to Miss REBECCA WYATT. Also, on the 5th instant, by the same, Mr. LEVI TREXLER to Miss ELIZABETH FRICK.

In this County, (Forks of Yadkin,) by John Clement, Esq., Mr. HENRY CLICK to Miss SARAH OWINGS. Also, on the 3rd instant, by the same, Mr. JOHN GRAVES to Miss ELIZABETH BLACK. Also, on the 5th instant, by the same, Mr. HENRY F. GRAVES to Miss MARY FOSTER.

In Cabarrus County, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, Mr. SAMUEL McKEE, Merchant, of the firm of Morrison's and McKee, of Charlotte, to Miss CYNTHIA C. MORRISON.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Rutherford County, on the 3rd inst., Col. WILLIAM GRAHAM, aged 94 years. The deceased took a conspicuous part, and bore the rank of Colonel, during the whole of the struggles of the Revolution.

SALISBURY HOTEL,

Salisbury, North Carolina,

(*Situated on* Main Street, *a few doors above the building formerly occupied as the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina,*)

By THOMAS A. HAGUE;

WHO informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that he has lately purchased of W. H. Slaughter, Esqr., the Buildings, &c., which have been long occupied by him as a Hotel and advantageously known by the name of "OLD POINT COMFORT."

He is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The location is convenient to the business of the place, and still sufficiently retired to make it pleasant. The house is conveniently arranged for the accommodation of families, or single persons, either as regular or transient boarders. Clean and well-aired beds, honest and obliging servants, a well furnished Table and Bar, first rate Cooks, a full Grainery, and an Ostler to attend to his spacious and well constructed Stables, whose character for attention and care in the management of Horses, is unimpeached. The Landlord will do all in his power to give general satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to patronize his establishment. The friends of his predecessor, he hopes, will extend to him their patronage, as he will devote the whole of his time to promote the well management of his concern.

☞ Stage Passengers are informed, that the Great Northern and Southern Line of Stages—the Merchant's Line—Peck & Wellford Contractors, arrive at and depart from the Salisbury Hotel tri-weekly. Seats secured in all other Stages leaving Salisbury. T. A. HAGUE.

Salisbury N. C., May 2, 1835. —tf—

Another New Supply OF WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York and Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of JEWELLERY and WATCHES, and will sell cheaper than they can be obtained in this part of the State; they consist, in part, of the following, viz:

Watches.
- Gentlemen's Gold & Silver Lever
- Ladies' Gold
- Silver English, French, Lapine, and Swiss

Fine Gold Fob and Guard Chains;
Fine Gold and Plated Guard Keys;
Plated Long-linked and Curb Chains;
Silver Butter-Knives and Tooth Picks;
Silver Ever-pointed Pencils—improved;
Fine Shell MUSIC-BOXES;
Superior Razors—made by Rogers and Butcher;
Fine Pens and Pocket-Knives;
Shell, Tuck, and Side COMBS;
Fine PISTOLS and Razor Straps;
A fine assortment of Ear-Rings, Breast-Pins, and Finger-Rings.
Silver Thimbles, Bead and Leather Purses;
Silver Spectacles and Silver Spoons;
Steel Chains, Seals, Keys, Key-Rings, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Old Gold and Silver will be taken in exchange for Jewellery.

Watches and Clocks Repaired and Warranted, and Silver Ware made to order,—and, in fact, every article in the Jewellery line is kept constantly on hand by

John C. Palmer.

Salisbury, April 4, 1835. —tf—

Spring & Summer Fashions, FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 9, 1835.—1y.

TIN WARE.

E. R. Birckhead begs leave to inform his friends and customers, and especially County Merchants, and Pedlars, that he has now on hand a Handsome SUPPLY of Articles in his line of business, made in the very best style of Workmanship, which he will dispose of on terms which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

He is prepared, at all times, to execute Orders for Ware on short notice; and he flatters himself that, from his knowledge of the business and desire to give satisfaction, his work cannot be surpassed by any done in this section of country. At the same time, he only asks purchasers to give him a call a few doors Northeast of the Mansion Hotel, on Main Street, view his Ware, and be their own judge.——REPAIRING of every article in his line will be done neatly, on the shortest notice, and on accommodating terms.

☞ Old Copper and Pewter, and Feathers taken in exchange for Ware, at the market price.

Salisbury, April 18, 1835. —tf—

NEW DRY-GOODS STORE, AND CONFECTIONARY.

CHEAP FOR CASH!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he has removed his Confectionary from his old stand to the opposite side of the Street, a few doors South of John Murphy's Store, Main-street, where he has added to his establishment a Handsome Assortment of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., consisting, in part, of *Cheap Calicoes, Linens, Domestics, Hats, Bonnets, Sugar, and Coffee*, of the best quality; a variety of *Candies; Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Cocoa-nuts, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco*, (best quality,) *Scotch Snuff*, &c., all of which he will sell on the most moderate terms, to Cash purchasers.

He invites all to come and examine his Stock, hear prices, and buy, or not, as suits them.

HENRY W. WATSON.

Salisbury, May 16, 1835. 3t

A. Splendid [illegible]

Line of Stages, FROM Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS, ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road, and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boats to Baltimore. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Windsor, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in readiness to receive them. This line also connects with one from Petersburg to Richmond. The arrivals at Salisbury from Raleigh, together, by the departure of the Piedmont Stage from the South, and the Great Western Line for Asheville, Tennessee, via Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Morganton, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M., [illegible] of the Piedmont Stage from the South—[illegible] next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Salisbury TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, P. M., [illegible] Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—[illegible] sufficient time on the road to [illegible].

☞ The Hacks are Albany built, [illegible], and cannot be surpassed for comfort and durability. The Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and obliging, and the Fare low—only *SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South will find it to their advantage to take our Line, will be careful to enter the Salisbury Hotel.

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare,	$7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare,	1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare,	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via. Norfolk, is cheaper.

Emporium of Fashion.

Mrs. S. D. Pendleton, MILLINER AND MANTUA MAKER,

Has just received from New-York and Latest Spring and Summer Fashions FOR 1835,

EMBRACING

LADIES' MORNING, DINING, AND EVENING DRESSES.

LADIES' CAPES, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., &c.

She flatters herself that, from a knowledge of her business acquired in ten years, and having made arrangements with one of the most fashionable Millinery Establishments in the City of New York, to supply her regularly with the latest fashions, she will be enabled to have her Millinery made up in a Superior Style, and on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. P. respectfully invites the Ladies of Salisbury, and the adjoining country, to call and examine, and assures them that she will every article in her line on accommodating terms. She is prepared for Cleaning and Pressing Tuscan, Leghorn, and Straw Bonnets in the Northern Style.

Specimens of her work, both in Dressing and Making of Bonnets, and Dresses, may be seen at her Shop—Sign of the GREEN BONNET, two doors above Messrs Wheeler and Burns' Apothecary and Drug Store, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. Mrs. P. always keeps on hand an assortment of Fashionable Ribbons of every and the newest, on reasonable terms. Bonnets, Dresses, and Cloaks trimmed.

—— 24, 1835.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, on the 21st day of April last, Two Horses, Mares; one three years old this Spring, very dark chesnut, with a large blaze in her face, and very thick mane and tail; her two hind feet are white, and perhaps one of her fore feet; and has no shoes on. She was lately brought from Rockingham, and it is probable she is either trying to get back again, or is lost somewhere in the settlements. I will give a reward of THREE DOLLARS to any person who will take her up and deliver her to me, in Rowan County, two miles above Chamber's Ferry.

The other is a dark bay one year old, with a white spot in her forehead. I will give TWO DOLLARS to any person who will take her up and deliver her to me as above.

WILLIAM S. TURNER.

Rowan County, May 2, 1835. —tf—

...By degrees she became reconciled to the employment of her new employers, who were indeed struck with the shrewdness of New York, when they thought her labors would terminate. The moment she landed, she went of... this little boy's dress, to the house of Captain Hurlbut's widow, and told that she had worked under the same roof and wished to be employed by her. ... was the father of this young man... ced the desired interview. ... tioned from the house ... however, no place to ... the sea, which ... reconnoitre ... of existence ... could ... the ... and ... in which ... the ... and ... the ... the ... the